

that this issue will get attention by an independent body of experts and puts pressure on the State Department and the White House to be accountable.

It creates an Ambassador-at-Large for Religious Liberty in the State Department to serve as a point person on religious freedom issues. This person would represent the U.S. abroad and help provide expertise and leadership within the Department on this fundamental human rights issue.

It provides the President with a list of options from which to choose when imposing sanctions on a country found to be violating religious freedom.

Like the House bill, it contains a number of provisions designed to promote religious freedom abroad, such as incentives for foreign service officers who show meritorious service in promoting religious freedom, requiring the creation of a State Department Internet site to promote religious freedom, recommending high-level contacts with religious non-governmental organizations, requiring the State Department to prepare prisoner lists and issue briefs on religious freedom and others.

It also includes a provision allowing equal access to U.S. missions abroad for conducting religious activities in places where religious activity is otherwise prohibited. This will help American citizens abroad who desire to worship, but cannot worship safely in local churches and would otherwise have nowhere to go. In places like Saudi Arabia, this is a real problem.

The International Religious Freedom Act is a good bill and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Many, many people have worked hard to get this bill where it is today. First, I want to thank my colleagues here in the House, particularly the distinguished Majority Leader DICK ARMEY, International Relations Committee Chairman BEN GILMAN and CHRIS SMITH, TONY HALL, NANCY PELOSI, and BOB CLEMENT for their tireless leadership on and support for this bill and many other human rights issues. I also want to thank members of their staff, Heidi Stirrup and Brian Gunderson in the Office of the Majority Leader; Steve Rademaker and Rich Garon with the House International Relations Committee; Joseph Rees of the Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights; Bob Zachritz with Representative HALL; and Carolyn Bartholomew with Representative PELOSI and Laura Bryant with Representative CLEMENT for their efforts. I also want to thank Anne Huiques on my staff for pouring her heat and soul into this bill in the past two years and acknowledge the good work of John Hanford who over the years has committed his life to working on these issues and advocating on behalf of people being persecuted around the world.

Mr. Speaker, there are a number of Members of the other body who are to be commended for their leadership in moving this legislation through the Senate. First and foremost, I want to commend and applaud the leadership of Senator ARLEN SPECTER for being out front on this issue and introducing the Senate version of the Freedom from Religious Persecution Act. I also want to commend the distinguished Senate Majority Leader TRENT LOTT for his commitment to passing religious persecution legislation and Senator DON NICKLES and Senator JOE LIEBERMAN, the authors of the International Religious Freedom

Act, for their work and leadership. I applaud them for sticking with this issue when many would have given up. I am also extremely grateful for the faithful efforts of Senator DAN COATS who kept his shoulder to the wheel in shepherding this legislation through the U.S. Senate. This bill is a tribute to him.

I also want to acknowledge the important work of the staff involved with this measure in the Senate: Gretchen Birkle with Senator SPECTER, Elayne Petty with Senator MACK, Sharon Payt with Senator BROWNBACK, Steve Moffit with Senator NICKLES, Jim Jatras with the Senate Republican Policy Committee, Pam Sellars and Sharon Soderstrom with Senator COATS, Fred Downey with Senator LIEBERMAN, and Bill Gribbin in the Office of the Senate Majority Leader.

Finally, I want to thank all those groups who helped generate support for this legislation and who work tirelessly each and every day to bring attention to this issue. My sincere thanks goes out to Michael Horowitz with the Hudson Institute; Chuck Colson and Mariam Bell with Justice Fellowship; Gary Bauer of the Family Research Council; Dr. James Dobson with Focus on the Family; Senator Bill Armstrong; John Carr with the U.S. Catholic Bishops Conference; Ari Storch with the National Jewish Coalition; Steve McFarland with the Christian Legal Society; Jess Hordes [HORD-ES] and Stacy Burdett with the Anti-Defamation League; Rabbi David Saperstein with the Religious Action Center for Reformed Judaism; Nina Shea, Paul Marshall and Joseph Assad with the Center for Religious Freedom at Freedom House; Diane Knippers and Faith McDonnell with the Institute for Religion and Democracy; Mary Beth Markey with the International Campaign for Tibet; Steve Snyder with International Christian Concern; Rich Cizik with the National Association of Evangelicals; Don Hodel, Randy Tate and Jeff Taylor with the Christian Coalition; Dr. Richard Land and Will Dodson with the Southern Baptist Ethics and Religious Liberty Commission; Rev. Stan DeBoe with the International Fellowship of Christians and Jews; Nagi Kheir with the American Coptic Association; Neal Hogan with the Catholic Alliance; Father Keith Roderick with the Coalition for Human Rights Under Islamization and Dr. David Adams with the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod. There were many, many others involved. I know I left some out, but I applaud all that has been done on behalf of this measure and this issue.

Today is truly a historic day in the Congress. I urge my colleagues to vote yes on the International Religious Freedom Act. It will help millions of people around the world.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to fully endorse the statements made in support of H.R. 2431, the Freedom from Religious Persecution Act, by the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. CLEMENT.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad that we were able to work through the process to reach a compromise on the legislation before us today. It is a fully bi-partisan bill. It does not target one group or one country. Rather, it seeks to promote and protect religious freedom of all peoples throughout the world. This is an objective that deserves all of our support.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the Senate amendments to the International Religious Freedom Act, H.R. 2431.

I abhor the persecution of anyone because of their faith, whether they are Buddhists,

Muslims, Jews, fellow Christians, or people of other faiths. Unfortunately, I was forced to oppose this bill when the House last considered it because I did not believe that it would achieve the desired result of curbing religious oppression by governments around the world. Indeed, my concern was that the proposed sanctions in the bill would do nothing to influence countries who do not share our ideas of religious liberty and only put at risk the jobs of innocent American workers.

While the goal of the bill in seeking to use the influence of the United States to prevent or halt international religious persecution is commendable, the mechanisms of the House bill did not allow for enough flexibility for a U.S. response tailored to confront a particular foreign government engaged in religious persecution. Instead, a "one size fits all" approach including trade sanctions, denial of foreign aid and multinational assistance was mandated, leaving the President very narrow authority to craft appropriate responses.

Instead, I urged my colleagues to modify the bill to allow the executive branch more flexibility to change the behavior of governments in order to stop religious persecution. I feared that, in certain instances, some of the proposed sanctions would only anger foreign governments and could have the perverse effect of inciting more religious persecution instead of less.

I am grateful that my concerns and suggestions for improvements to this bill have been heeded and adopted by our colleagues in the other body. The Senate amendments give the Administration the flexibility it needs to appropriately respond to incidents of religious persecution. Furthermore, the sanctity of contracts is protected by the bill which will prevent incidents where, for example, American farmers are prevented from fulfilling binding agreements with targeted countries. In today's global economy, where there are a variety of sources for products and commodities, sanctions that do not allow existing contracts to be honored only injure American producers.

It is my hope that this bill, as it is now drafted, will allow the United States to respond appropriately to international religious persecution. I certainly believe that we have an obligation to promote our values of religious freedom and democracy. However, our foreign policy must be crafted to achieve these goals, not to be a visceral and important reaction to reprehensible persecution.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the Senate changes to H.R. 2431.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill, H.R. 2431.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TORTURE VICTIMS RELIEF ACT OF 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, (H.R. 4309) to provide a comprehensive program of support for victims of torture.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment:

Page 6, strike out all after line 9, down to and including line 21 and insert:

(b) FUNDING.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Health and Human Services for fiscal years 1999 and 2000, there are authorized to be appropriated to carry out subsection (a) (relating to assistance for domestic centers and programs for the treatment of victims of torture) \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 1999, and \$7,500,000 for fiscal year 2000.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to this subsection shall remain available until expended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. CLEMENT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

(Mr. GILMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this important measure addresses a critical area of our efforts to combat human rights abuses, treatment of those individuals who have suffered the effects of torture at the hands of governments as a means of destroying dissent and opposition. I commend the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), our distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights, for introducing this resolution.

The resolution rightly recognizes the importance of treating victims of torture in order to combat the long-term devastating effects that torture has on the physical and psychological well-being of those who have undergone this pernicious form of abuse.

Torture is an extremely effective method to suppress political dissidence, and for those governments which lack the legitimacy of democratic institutions to justify their power, torture can provide a bulwark against popular opposition.

It has been pointed out that for political leaders of undemocratic societies, torture is useful because it aims at destruction of the personality, to rob those individuals who would actively involve themselves in opposition to oppression of self-confidence and other characteristics that produce leadership.

Fortunately, there are now able treatment regimes for the types of disorders that torture may induce. The resolution before the House will help ensure that these treatments are more

readily available to torture victims in this Nation and throughout the world that are in need of them.

Accordingly, I urge all of my colleagues to join in approving this legislation, the Torture Victims Relief Act of 1998.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4309, the Torture Victims Relief Act of 1998. I would also like to commend the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) for his work on the bill, and on behalf of torture victims.

I understand that the Senate has amended the bill to replace the original authorization language for the domestic treatment centers. This change impacts the jurisdiction of the Committee on Commerce. The provisions pertaining to the jurisdiction of the Committee on International Relations remain unchanged.

This is an important bill that deserves our support. U.S. assistance for the rehabilitation and treatment of torture victims is an important first step in overcoming this terrible abuse of human rights.

I would also like to commend the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), my chairman. As a relatively new member of the Committee on International Relations, I have watched him and observed him. He has always been fair, he is always focused, and he is one of the hardest working Members I have ever been around. He represents us well nationally and internationally.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. CLEMENT) for his kind remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), chairman of our Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I too want to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) for his work on this important legislation and all of these human rights initiatives. He has been steadfast and I for one—and I know I speak for many—appreciate it deeply. I thank my friend for his kind words, and also thank the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), the principal cosponsor of this legislation, along with 30 other bipartisan Members who have cosponsored H.R. 4309.

Mr. Speaker, this is a bipartisan bill. This legislation provides \$31 million over 2 years to help heal and to mitigate at least some of the agony and some of the suffering that is truly unfathomable, for those who have endured grotesque torture around the world.

We have heard testimony time and time again that torture persists in

many, many despotic countries. We have also heard from those who have suffered and their advocates on what steps the United States and other free countries ought to take to try to lessen some of that suffering.

Those who suffer cruelty at the hands of these governments usually bear the scars, physically, emotionally, and psychologically, for the rest of their lives. For most, if not all, the ordeal of torture does not end when they are released from a gulag, a laogai or a prison camp.

These victims, Mr. Speaker—and there are millions of them around the world and an estimated 400,000 survivors of torture living in the United States—need our help. To date, we have done far too little to assist these walking wounded.

The Torture Victims Relief Act contains a number of important provisions designed to assist torture victims. First, Mr. Speaker, it authorizes grants for rehabilitation services for victims of torture and related purposes in both domestic and foreign treatment centers.

Specifically, the bill authorizes \$12.5 million, \$5 million in fiscal year 1999, and \$7.5 million in fiscal year 2000, from the Department of Health and Human Services for contributions to centers of treatment for victims of torture in the United States. There are currently 15 of those centers.

I want especially to thank the gentleman from Virginia (Chairman BILEY) for working with us on this, because that money comes from a different spigot, not a foreign aid spigot, and he came forward and was very helpful. Also, I thank Senator ROD GRAMS on the Senate side for helping us get that money from that particular source.

The legislation also authorizes an additional \$5 million in 1999, \$7.5 million in fiscal year 2000 for international torture victim centers. There are currently about 175 of those centers around the world.

All of these centers, Mr. Speaker, both domestic and international, are seriously underfunded. As a matter of fact, the Denmark-based International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims, the IRCT, estimates the worldwide need for assisting victims of torture to be about \$28 million and only a small portion of that has been met.

H.R. 4309 also authorizes a voluntary contribution from the United States to the U.N. Voluntary Fund to the Victims of Torture in the amount of \$3 million in 1999 and another \$3 million in 2000. I am proud to say that our bipartisan efforts have already had an effect, because we have been pushing this bill for a number of years now. In 1995, the U.S. contribution was \$1.5 million, when we originally introduced this bill in the 104th Congress. The administration had proposed to cut the fiscal year 1996 contribution by two-thirds to \$500,000. Eventually, in response to the bipartisan support for this initiative,

they put it up to \$1.5 million. Now we will increase that to \$3 million each fiscal year.

Mr. Speaker, the bill also provides specialized training for foreign service officers in the identification of evidence of torture, techniques for interviewing torture victims, and related subjects.

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Finally, the bill contains an expression of the Sense of Congress that the United States shall use its voice and its vote in the United Nations to support the investigation and elimination of practices prohibited by the Convention Against Torture.

Mr. Speaker, I truly believe that whatever one's religion is—and I am a Christian, I am a Catholic, and others' sentiments come out of their deeply-held faiths—but one of the scriptures that motivates me is Matthew's gospel, the 25th chapter, when our Lord said, whatsoever you do to the least of my brethren, you do likewise to me. Whether it be the unborn or a persecuted believer, Baha'i, a Jewish person, whatever, at any given time he or she can be the least of our brethren. We need to stand up for those people.

In keeping with that scripture, I really believe, Mr. Speaker, that this legislation helps those people after they have been abused to get through that crisis and come to healing and to reconciliation with the trouble and ordeal they have experienced.

Mr. Speaker, I want to make one final point. Grover Joseph Rees, the chief counsel and staff director of the Subcommittee on International Operations and of Human Rights, is the reason this legislation is on the floor, and I do want to thank him for his steadfast work on it. He used to be the general counsel at INS. He knows the inside of that building, and that is why we hired him on the committee, but, more importantly, he knows what is going on around the world and has been absolutely invaluable in these kinds of issues, whether it be religious freedom or in the case of this assistance to the torture victims. So I want to thank Joseph for his excellent work on this legislation.

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. BRUCE VENTO), and I would just note that the State of Minnesota has more water than the State of Tennessee.

(Mr. VENTO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation and would commend the authors of this, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), and the others, other of my colleagues from Minnesota. I think about a third of the sponsors are from Minnesota. And the reason for that, of course, is because of our interest in this and the history of the Center for

Victims of Torture, which is located in the Twin Cities.

I would invite my colleagues, if they are traveling through the Twin Cities, if they have a deep interest in this, to stop by and visit. I am certain we would like to talk further with them about it. We have had it in place for nearly 13 years. It was instituted really at the request and response of Governor Rudy Perpich in 1985. The Center has treated almost 600 persons at this particular center to date.

When we look at the problem throughout our country and the world, in terms of reaching out and extending political and religious amnesty to individuals in refugee status, and my colleagues well know my role with the southeast Asians and the resettlement in Minnesota of the Hmong community, we have 400,000 such persons in the United States, and there is precious little support available for them. Clearly, the existing social services that we offer are inadequate to deal with this type of problem.

When we celebrated June 26 as international day in Minnesota, it was pointed out that there are 124 nations around the globe, 124 nations, that still practice various types of torture and intimidation of the civilian population. And so we are trying to respond to this with a dozen or so centers across the United States and around the world. And at the time this particular center was started, the United Nations only provided \$100,000.

So we began to look at this, and this center itself has grown by itself, on a nonprofit basis, raising nearly \$1 million a year, treating these broken persons and trying to take away the nightmare. We call it rising from the ashes, in terms of these broken spirits and broken bodies that are delivered to our shores.

So as we embrace these persons and give them the type of protection from religious persecution, from political persecution, I think we have to be cognizant of the fact that they are going to need more than just refuge in this country. They need a helping hand.

We are doing research in Minnesota on this. Our health care facilities, Regents Hospital, as an example, in my district, has done much to treat these through special clinics, but it does cost a great deal. There is a lot of volunteerism and a lot of contributions that come in, but, most importantly, I think it is very significant that we are raising on the floor today and actually participating in helping in this problem, which is on overload.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this important human rights bill that protects and provides hope to survivors of torture.

According to the Center for Victims of Torture (CVT), it is estimated that as many as 400,000 victims of torture now reside in the United States with an estimated 12,000 to 15,000 residing in my home state of Minnesota where CVT is located. The Center's clients have come from around the world—52 percent from Africa, 25 percent from South

and Southeast Asia, 11 percent from Latin America, six percent from the Middle East and three percent from Eastern Europe. An estimated two-thirds of CVT clients are seeking asylum from persecution at the time they first contacted the Center.

Many torture survivors suffer from severe psychological effects such as fear, guilt, nightmares, flashbacks, anxiety and depression. The debilitating nature of torture makes it extremely difficult for survivors to hold steady jobs, study for new professions and careers or acquire other skills for a successful integration into our nation's culture and economy. Congress should provide hope for these talented, educated and productive people who were purposefully disabled by their countries governments.

The Torture Victims Relief Act provides an important first step in healing the wounds of government-inflicted torture on individuals, their families and their communities. Specifically, this bill funds a total of \$12.5 million for grants to centers and programs that treat victims of torture in foreign countries and centers and programs in the United States that aid victims of torture. Such funds will cover the costs of supporting torture victims, including rehabilitation, social and legal services and research and training for health care providers. Furthermore, this legislation expresses that the President request that the U.N. Voluntary Fund find new and innovative ways to support victim programs and encourage the development of new such programs. Finally, this bill provides training for foreign service officers to help them identify torture and its effects upon innocent civilians.

Torture is a crime against humanity. It is the single most effective weapon against democracy. As Members of Congress, it is our responsibility to protect and shield the world from this strategic tool of repression. I urge all members to support this much needed legislation that will respond to the evils of torture and its physical social, emotional and spiritual consequences upon our communities.

Mr. CLEMENT. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise to speak on behalf of H.R. 4309, which provides assistance to the over 190 centers around the globe that help people recover from the painful and de-humanizing effects of torture.

Torture is, under all circumstances, a heinous, cruel, and inhuman act that we must fight to prevent at each opportunity. It must be prevented whether it is the result of religious persecution, political reprogramming, organized intimidation, or simply because an individual needs to make another feel less than human. But there are times where we cannot prevent it. Torture happens. It happens in every region of the world—in Africa, the Far East, Central America, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia. We have well documented and shocking reports of torture in Sudan, China, Tibet, Mexico, and Kosovo.

More intolerable is the fact that we must add the United States to that list where torture takes place. Just a few months ago, we saw the tortured slaying of James Byrd, Jr. in Texas. I do not believe I need to remind anyone of the details of that atrocity. And just yesterday, we had an incident in Wyoming where a young gay man was taken a mile outside of

the town and brutally bludgeoned and burnt, and then tied to a fence like a scarecrow. The young man's name is Matthew Shepard, and my prayers this afternoon are with him and his family. Shockingly, there are 15 torture treatment centers in the United States. I bet that few Americans knew that before today.

This bill authorizes \$5 million dollars for the next fiscal year to be given as grants to centers and programs that treat the victims of torture in foreign countries, and then authorizes another \$5 million to be spent in this country, to aid similar victims to recover from their physical and mental injuries. The Centers, both near and far, provide rehabilitation, social services, and legal expertise to those victims who seek their assistance. All of these services are instrumental in the effort to make sure that these victims can move forward and lead lives that have some semblance of normalcy.

Additionally, H.R. 4309 requires the Secretary of State to provide torture rehabilitation training to its foreign service officers. This training will improve our personnel's ability to identify torture victims and guide them through the necessary process of seeking help. The training also includes special gender-specific training, which will ensure that when our officers interact with torture victims who have been raped or violated, that they will not worsen the victim's delicate physical or mental state.

Furthermore, this bill expresses the sense of Congress that the President, through our representative to the United States, should support humanitarian, anti-torture efforts throughout the world. That is to be done by advocating that the United Nations Voluntary Fund find new ways to support torture victim treatment programs; by supporting the U.N. Special Rapporteur on Torture and the U.N. Committee Against Torture; and by pushing for the expansion of those programs into countries where reports indicate that systematic torture is prevalent.

I urge all of you to vote with me today, and reach out to those victims that have suffered at the hands of others unnecessarily.

Mr. GILMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to thank the chairman of the Committee on Commerce, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BLILEY), for his cooperation in moving this bill forward.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. EMERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 4309.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REGARDING CULPABILITY OF HUN SEN FOR WAR CRIMES, CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY, AND GENOCIDE IN CAMBODIA

Mr. GILMAN. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 533) expressing the sense of the House of Representa-

tives regarding the culpability of Hun Sen for war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide in Cambodia (the former Kampuchea, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and the State of Cambodia), as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 533

Whereas under the Vietnamese communist occupation of Cambodia (the former People's Republic of Kampuchea and the State of Cambodia) between 1979 and 1989, Hun Sen was among a large number of former Khmer Rouge members who were designated by the Vietnamese communists as surrogate leaders of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, where international human rights organizations documented widespread human rights violations;

Whereas during the period leading to internationally supervised elections in 1993, as Prime Minister of the State of Cambodia and a Politburo member of the communist Cambodian People's Party (CPP), Hun Sen was responsible for the disappearances, murder, and assassination attempts against democratic opponents of the Cambodian People's Party;

Whereas after the Cambodian People's Party lost the 1993 national election, Hun Sen organized a military force that threatened a military coup, resulting in his being given a share of the Prime Minister position with Prince Norodom Ranariddh, the election winner, and his Cambodian People's Party maintaining control of the military, the internal security forces, and provincial government administration;

Whereas in July 1997, Hun Sen ordered a coup d'etat against First Prime Minister Prince Ranariddh which resulted in the deaths of a large number of civilians caught in the crossfire and the torture and summary execution of at least 100 government officials and the forced displacement of at least 50,000 people as assaults continued on people or communities loyal to Prince Ranariddh;

Whereas during the period leading to the July 1998 national election there were widespread threats, assaults, and the suspected assassination of scores of members of parties opposed to Hun Sen;

Whereas in September 1998, Hun Sen ordered a violent crackdown on thousands of unarmed demonstrators, including Buddhist monks, who supported credible investigations of irregularities in the electoral process and the change in the format for allocating seats in the National Assembly which permitted Hun Sen to maintain a small edge over Prince Ranariddh's FUNCINPEC Party and entitled Hun Sen to maintain the post of Prime Minister, which resulted in the brutality toward tens of thousands of pro-democracy advocates and the deaths and disappearances of an unknown number of people, and led to widespread civil unrest which threatens to further destroy Cambodian society; and

Whereas Hun Sen has held, and continues to hold, high government office in a repressive and violent regime, and has the power to decide for peace and democracy and has instead decided for killing and repression, who has the power to minimize illegal actions by subordinates and allies and hold responsible those who committed such actions, but did not, and who once again is directing a campaign of murder and repression against unarmed civilians, while treating with contempt international efforts to achieve a genuinely democratic government in Cambodia: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

(1) the United States should establish a collection of information that can be sup-

plied to an appropriate international judicial tribunal for use as evidence to support a possible indictment and trial of Hun Sen for violations of international humanitarian law after 1978;

(2) any such information concerning Hun Sen and individuals under his authority already collected by the United States, including information regarding the March 1997 grenade attack against Sam Rainsy, should be provided to the tribunal at the earliest possible time;

(3) the United States should work with members of interested countries and non-governmental organizations relating to information any country or organization may hold concerning allegations of violations of international humanitarian law after 1978 posed against Hun Sen and any individual under his authority in Cambodia and give all such information to the tribunal;

(4) the United States should work with other interested countries relating to measures to be taken to bring to justice Hun Sen and individuals under Hun Sen's authority indicted for such violations of international humanitarian law after 1978; and

(5) the United States should support such a tribunal for the purpose of investigating Hun Sen's possible criminal culpability for conceiving, directing, and sustaining a variety of actions in violation of international humanitarian law after 1978 in any judicial proceeding that may result.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILMAN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on House Resolution 533, the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. GILMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. GILMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GILMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 533 expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the culpability of Hun Sen for his violations of international humanitarian law after 1978 in Cambodia.

I want to commend the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRBACHER), a member of our Committee on International Relations, for introducing this resolution condemning Hun Sen's violent transgressions in Cambodia over the past 20 years. We thank him for his outstanding leadership on this issue.

I also want to thank the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific of the Committee on International Relations, for his work on this important measure and for his continuing attention to the crisis in Cambodia.